Province have been famous for this mode of fishing since the reign of the Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the nation more than 2500 years ago. A. G.

The British Woodlice, being a Monograph of the Terrestrial Isopod Crustacea occurring in the British Islands. By Wilfred Mark Webb and Charles Sillem. With 25 Plates and 59 Figures in the Text. [Reprinted from the 'Essex Naturalist,' vol. xiv. 1905-6.] 8vo. Duckworth & Co., 1906. Pp. x, 54. 6*s.* net.

Hitherto the British terrestrial Arthropoda other than the most attractive insects have received comparatively little attention from the general public, and we are glad to welcome a well-executed monograph of one of these neglected groups on which hitherto there has been no popular or easily accessible work. Moreover, as it is a small group, it has been possible to deal with the subject in greater detail than if a great number of species required to be noticed in a limited space. In the present work seventeen species are described and figured from Essex, including *Ligia oceanica*, a sea-shore species, which was very properly included as being closely allied to the terrestrial species and too important and interesting to be omitted. Besides these, eight species are described which have occurred in other parts of the British Islands but have not yet been recorded from Essex, making twenty-five British species in all. Now that attention has been called to the group, others will doubtless soon be added to the list.

The book commences with a well-written account of the position, geological history, and structure of the group, the structure and anatomy being well illustrated. This is followed by remarks on habits, use in medicine, names, collecting and preservation, classification, and tables of genera. Then follows the detailed description of genera and species, and a good Bibliography closes a volume which deserves the attention of all who are interested in the zoology of the British Islands. W. F. K.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 9th, 1907.—Sir Archibald Geikie, D.C.L., Sc.D., Sec.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. 'On the Cretaceous Formation of Bahia (Brazil) and on the Vertebrate Fossils contained therein.' By Joseph Mawson, F.G.S., and Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

This paper relates to a series of estuarine and freshwater deposits originally described to the Geological Society by the late Samuel Allport, in 1859. The results of thirty years' collecting of fossils

are summarized, and the distribution of the formation, so far as determined, is marked on a map. The strata are disturbed by numerous dislocations and discordant dips, and no regular succession of zones or horizons can be discovered. All the more important vertebrate fossils collected are now in the British Museum (Natural History). From these a few remains of new species are selected for special description. A mandibular symphysis of a very large crocodile, with a long garial-like snout, belongs to one of the Goniopholidæ. Some Dinosaurian vertebræ seem to belong to the Iguanodont group. A large fish-skull represents a new genus allied to *Macropoma*, and indicates a species five or six times as large as any Cœlacanth previously discovered. The discussion of a complete list of the fossil Vertebrata proves that the formation is of Cretaceous age, and suggests that it may be Lower Cretaceous, as supposed by Hartt.

2. 'On a New Dinosaurian Reptile from the Trias of Lossiemouth, Elgin.' By Arthur Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Mr. William Taylor, of Elgin, has recently discovered two skeletons of a small new reptile in the Triassic sandstone of Lossiemouth. Two imperfect skeletons of the same species are also shown on a slab of the same sandstone in the British Museum (Natural History). The head and trunk measure only 4 inches in length, but there is a very long and slender tail. The head is relatively large, and resembles that of *Ornithosuchus* in many respects; but the fossils do not exhibit any teeth. There are about twenty-one presacral vertebræ, of which nine are cervical. There are distinct traces of a plastron of delicate abdominal ribs. The limb-bones exhibit a large internal cavity. The fore-limbs are very small, with a humerus as long as the radius and ulna. The hind-limbs are relatively large, and the ilium is extended antero-posteriorly for the length of four vertebræ. The femur is almost as long as the tibia and fibula; while the metatarsus is especially remarkable, being half as long as the tibia and consisting of four metatarsals of nearly-equal length firmly fused together. The toes are long and slender, with sharply-pointed claws. The Author concludes that this must have been a running or leaping reptile, and that it represents a new genus of Dinosauria related to the American Triassic *Hallopus*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Modern Helminthological Nomenclature.

By Dr. von Linstow.

Within the last few years such far-reaching changes have been effected in helminthological nomenclature that it appears well worth while to subject them to a critical examination.

In the first place the principle has been established that the name